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Remarks/Arguments:

Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 1 to 16 remain in the application. Claims 1 to 16 have been amended.

On page 2 of the above-identified Office action, claims 1 to 3, 10, 15, and 16 have been rejected as being fully anticipated by Guaraldi et al. (U.S. 5,027,705; hereinafter "Guaraldi") under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

The rejection has been noted and the claims have been amended in an effort to even more clearly define the invention of the instant application.

Before discussing the prior art in detail, it is believed that a brief review of the invention as claimed, would be helpful. Claim 1, as amended, calls for, *inter alia*, a rotatable body for printing machines, the rotatable body including:

a circumferential surface provided with a surface structure and formed of a nonmetallic material, the circumferential surface carrying a liquid and being a roller selected from the group of rollers consisting of a slip roller and a ductor roller.

Similarly, claim 10 calls for, *inter alia*, a printing machine comprising:

at least one roller with a circumferential surface provided with a surface structure and formed of a nonmetallic material, the circumferential surface carrying a liquid, and the roller being selected from the group of rollers consisting of a slip roller and a ductor roller.

Claims 15 and 16 are similar to claims 1 and 10, respectively, but further provide that the ductor roller is a ductor roller for periodically contacting another roller -- a definition that is consistent with that known in the art.

In the rejections under section 102 and on page 4 of the Office action, the Examiner refers to two rollers mentioned in Guaraldi, specifically, a slip roller 16 and a roller 20. The Examiner refers to the latter as a "vibrator" roller. The Examiner admits on page 2 of the May 7, 2002 Office action that the "roller [20] is in permanent engagement (FIG. 1) with two other rollers." Emphasis added by applicants. Therefore, one having ordinary skill in the art would know that Guaraldi

vibrator roller 20 is not a roller that periodically enters into contact with another roller.

To even more clearly define the type of roller envisioned by the invention and to set this forth in the independent claims, applicants have changed the word "vibrator" in the independent claims to "ductor," a word that is known to one having ordinary skill in the art to be a roller that periodically comes into contact with another roller (see, i.e., page 5, line 24, to page 6, line 19, as well as page 8, lines 22 to 24, of the specification of the instant application). Guaraldi clearly does not disclose or suggest the ductor roller of claims 1, 10, 15, or 16.

To support this assertion, applicants are submitting a declaration from Mr. Glenn A. Guaraldi, the first-named inventor of U.S. Patent No. 5,027,705 to Guaraldi et al. Therein, Mr. Guaraldi confirms that the term "ductor roller" is conventionally used in the printing industry as a characterization of a roller that periodically contacts another roller(s), that the roller labeled with reference numeral 20 in U.S. Patent No. 5,027,705 to Guaraldi et al. does not periodically contact another roller, and that Guaraldi does not disclose or suggest a ductor roller.

Due to the above clarification, one having ordinary skill in the art would know that the vibrator roller 20 in Guaraldi cannot be compared to the ductor roller set forth in claims 1, 10, 15, and 16 of the instant application. As such, the ductor roller of the instant application cannot be equated with the Guaraldi roller 20. Therefore, the rejection of the independent claims under Section 102 is now moot.

With regard to the last argument on page 5, lines 10 to 13, of the final Office action (where the feature of the roller "transferring liquid to the other rollers" is mentioned), it must be noted that that claims 1, 10, 15, and 16 specifically provide that the at least one roller has "a circumferential surface . . . formed of a nonmetallic material" (emphasis added by applicants) and that there is **no** roller in Guaraldi with a circumferential surface structure. The function of the circumferential surface structure and the advantages connected therewith are outlined on page 5, lines 15 to 22, and page 6, lines 14 to 19, as well as on page 16, lines 1 to 9, and page 20, lines 12 to 20, of the specification of the instant application. Thus, Guaraldi cannot be said to disclose or suggest that the circumferential surface of the distributor roller 20 is of a nonmetallic material.

The person of skill in the art knows that there are two types of rollers: unstructured rollers (so-called smooth rollers) and structured rollers. It clearly results from each respective claim of the instant application that the roller mentioned is a roller of the latter type and not of the kind mentioned in Guaraldi.

With regard to claim 8, the Examiner maintains that the feature of having "an arithmetical average height of the surface structure [being] at least 12 microns, is merely a design choice for controlling the amount of liquid to be transferred to the other rollers during printing." It is respectfully submitted that this range is not merely a design choice. Rather, the range refers to a surface structure with very specific structured elements relating to their form and shape. These structured elements have the shape of a slat, ridge, or wedge, for example. See page 16, lines 11 to 13, and FIGS. 3 and 4 of the instant application.

Based upon the dissimilarity of the ductor roller of the instant application and the vibrator roller 20 of Guaraldi, the following arguments are directed to the Examiner's comparison between the roller 16 in Guaraldi and the slip roller in claims 1, 10, 15, and 16 of the instant application.

Even though Guaraldi discloses that the circumferential surface of the slip roller 16 is made of rubber and, thus, from a non-metallic material (see col. 3, lines 52 to 54, therein), nowhere does Guaraldi suggest, let alone disclose, providing the surface structure on the circumferential surface, a characteristic explicitly set forth in claims 1, 10, 15, and 16 of the instant application. Specifically, Guaraldi's roller 16 does not have any surface structure, let alone the surface structure as set forth in the claims of the instant application.

It is self-evident that the Guaraldi slip roller 16 has no surface structure and one having ordinary skill in the art would know that the Guaraldi slip roller 16 has a *smooth unstructured* circumferential surface. Further, Guaraldi does not teach *towards* providing such a surface structure. Due to the fact that Guaraldi contains no information regarding the structuring or non-structuring of the roller circumferential surface, and, in light of the fact that Guaraldi provides that the "outer surface of the slip roller 15 as is conventional is made of a rubber material," one having ordinary skill in the art would be directed towards providing a *conventional* embodiment of the slip roller both with regard to the material and to the geometry of the circumferential surface. Guaraldi at col. 3, lines 52 to 54 (emphasis added by applicants). One

having ordinary skill in the art knows that conventional slip rollers are embodied with a smooth circumferential surface; in other words, they have an unstructured circumferential surface. Accordingly, Guaraldi actually teaches away from providing the surface structure of the roller according to claims 1 and 10 of the instant application.

The inventors of the instant application were the first to have the idea to provide the circumferential surface of such a slip roller with a structure in order to achieve certain advantages set forth, for example, on page 5, lines 15 to 22, and page 15, line 13, to page 16, line 9, of the specification of the instant application.

The shear forces in the prior art slip rollers and in Guaraldi's slip roller 16 are greatly dependent on the set pressure in the slip gap. See page 5, lines 9 to 11, of the specification of the instant application. Even though it was already known to Guaraldi that the amount of the damping solution transferred to the slip roller 16 can be changed by a variation of the roller compression (see Guaraldi at col. 5, lines 5 to 15), Guaraldi did not yet recognize that with a suitable structure of the circumferential surface of the roller compression quasi-independent shear forces can be achieved, as in the case of the invention of the instant



application. See page 5, lines 18 to 20, of the specification of the instant application.

Clearly, Guaraldi does not disclose or suggest a roller as recited in claims 1, 10, 15, or 16 of the instant application. Claims 1, 10, 15, and 16 are, therefore, believed to be patentable over the art. The dependent claims are believed to be patentable as well because they all are ultimately dependent on claim 10.

On pages 3 and 4 of the above-identified Office action, claims 4 to 9 and 11 to 14 have been rejected as being obvious over Guaraldi in view of Buchwald (U.S. 5,813,961) under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Insofar as claim 10 is allowable, and due to the fact that claims 4 through 9 and 11 through 14 ultimately depend upon claim 10, the rejections of these claims in on pages 3 to 4 of the above-identified final Office action are now moot.

Nonetheless, a critical step in analyzing the patentability of claims pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103 is casting the mind back to the time of invention, to consider the thinking of one of ordinary skill in the art, guided only by the prior art references and the then-accepted wisdom in the field. See In

re Dembiczak, 175 F.3d 994, 999, 50 USPQ2d 1614,1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Close adherence to this methodology is especially important in cases where the very ease with which the invention can be understood may prompt one "to fall victim to the insidious effect of a hindsight syndrome wherein that which only the invention taught is used against its teacher." Id. (quoting W.L. Gore & Assocs. Inc. v. Garlock, Inc., 721 F.2d 1540, 1553, 220 USPQ 303, 313 (Fed. Cir. 1983)).

Most if not all inventions arise from a combination of old elements. See In re Rouffet, 149 F.3d 1350, 1357, 47 USPQ2d 1453,1457 (Fed. Cir. 1998). Thus, every element of a claimed invention may often be found in the prior art. See id. However, identification in the prior art of each individual part claimed is insufficient to defeat patentability of the whole claimed invention. See id. Rather, to establish obviousness based on a combination of the elements disclosed in the prior art, there must be some motivation, suggestion, or teaching of the desirability of making the specific combination that was made by the appellant. See In re Dance, 160 F.3d 1339, 1343, 48 USPQ2d 163.5, 1637 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Gordon, 733 F.2d 900, 902, 221 USPQ 1125,1127 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

The motivation, suggestion, or teaching may come explicitly from statements in the prior art, the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, or, in some cases the nature of the problem to be solved. See Dembiczak, 175 F.3d at 999, 50 USPQ2d at 1617. In addition, the teaching, motivation, or suggestion may be implicit from the prior art as a whole, rather than expressly stated in the references. See WMS Gaming, Inc. v. International Game Tech., 184 F.3d 1339, 1355, 51 USPQ2d 1385, 1397 (Fed. Cir. 1999). The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 425, 208 USPQ 871, 881 (CCPA 1981) (and cases cited therein). Whether an examiner relies on an express or an implicit showing, the Examiner must provide particular findings related thereto. See Dembiczak, 175 F.3d at 999, 50 USPQ2d at 1617. Broad conclusory statements standing alone are not "evidence." Id. When an examiner relies on general knowledge to negate patentability, that knowledge must be articulated and placed on the record. See In re Lee, 277 F.3d 1338, 1342-45, 61 USPQ2d 1430, 1433-35 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

Upon evaluation of the Office action, it is respectfully believed that the evidence adduced is insufficient to

establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to the rejected claims.

Applicants respectfully believe that any teaching, suggestion, or incentive possibly derived from the prior art is only present with hindsight judgment in view of the instant application. "It is impermissible, however, simply to engage in a hindsight reconstruction of the claimed invention, using the applicant's structure as a template and selecting elements from references to fill the gaps. . . . The references **themselves** must provide some teaching whereby the applicant's combination would have been obvious." In re Gorman, 18 USPQ2d 1885, 1888 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (emphasis added). Here, no such teaching is present in either Guaraldi or Buchwald.

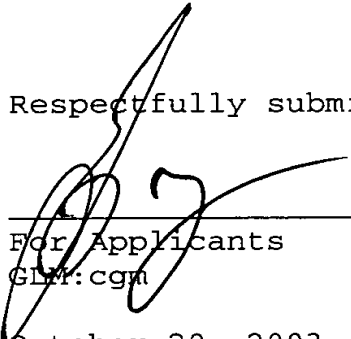
In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1 to 16 are solicited.

In the event the Examiner should still find any of the claims to be unpatentable, counsel would appreciate receiving a telephone call so that, if possible, patentable language can be worked out.

Applic. No. 09/658,711  
Amdt. Dated October 20, 2003  
Response to Final Office Action of May 20, 2003

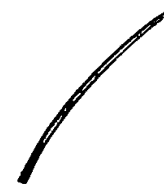
Please charge any other fees that might be due with respect to  
Sections 1.16 and 1.17 to the Deposit Account of Lerner and  
Greenberg, P.A., No. 12-1099.

Respectfully submitted,



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For Applicants  
GLM:cgm



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October 20, 2003

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